

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1831.

NO. 43.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--CARTHAGE.

It is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Carthage, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors if known,	No. of Lots	Range	Tax 1830	Deficient high-way tax 1830
Ebenezer Newman	1	13	60	
Samuel White	1	15	64	
North half				
Samuel White Jr.	1	15	60	
South half				
Unknown	3	17	216	
Unknown, West half	3	16	43	
Andros Holman	2	9	60	
David Dunlap Esq.	2	11	43	
Roger Merrill Esq.	2	15	43	3.75
do.	3	12	96	
Bowman & Haskell	4	9	60	6.50
Staples and Cary	4	16	43	
do.	4	17	160	
do.	5	16	43	
do.	5	17	240	
do.	6	16	43	
Josiah Perham	13	6	228	
Jesse H. Saunders	10	2	36	
Wm. Bowley	2	3	72	69
do. undivided part	2	10	24	
Unknown	6	3	120	
Harvey Wait	1	22	36	
Unknown, north part	7	12	60	
Unknown	3	9	60	

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Daniel Storor Esq. in said Carthage, at one o'clock in the afternoon on Monday the first day of August next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

WILLIAM HUNT, Collector as aforesaid.

Dated at Carthage, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1831.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--SWEDEN.

It is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Land hereafter mentioned, in the town of Sweden, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Sweden for the year A. D. 1830, in the respective sums following, viz:

Lot	Value	County	State	School house
Elias Berry, No. 1	5 5 100 \$300 1.30 5.65			

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Calvin Powers Esq. in said Sweden, at four o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

Dated at said Sweden, the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1831.

PERLEY STEVENS, Collector as aforesaid.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--NEWRY.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following parcel of land, situated in said Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1830, for State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to the subscriber, Collector for said Newry, for said year, to collect as follows, viz:

Owner's name	No. of Lots	Value	State and County Tax	Town and School Tax	Total
Formerly Sarah Bostwick, now supposed Theophilus Harris.	8378	\$671, 5.61	14.09	19.70	19.70

Credit for money paid, 5.00

Balance due, \$14.70

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday-river in said Newry, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same.

ANDREW N. STOW, Collector of said Newry for 1830.

Newry, March 10, 1831.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the Goods and Estate of PHILIP PITTS, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, Gentlemen, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the thirtieth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon at my dwelling-house in said Livermore, under license from the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate &c. within and for said County, so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges. A piece of land containing about fifteen acres, which the said Pitts purchased of Harry Wood Esq. by deed and which is situated south of my orchard and on the County road leading to Hallowell, upon which is a fine building spot, will be first exposed for sale, including the reversion of the widow's dower. If the sale of the premises aforesaid does not produce said sum, so much of the tract of land which the said deceased purchased of his father Ebenezer Pitts by deed and is situated on the road leading from my house to Choburn's Mills, and is known by the name of "Hubber land," will be sold, as will make up said deficiency. Terms of payment to be made known at the time and place of sale.

ZEBULON NORTON, Administrator on said Estate.

Livermore, March 16, 1831.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

PROTEST.

The following Protest, signed by sixty-three members of the House of Representatives, was presented on Tuesday, the 15th ult. and entered on the journal:

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, protest against an act entitled "An Act making valid the Acts and Resolves passed by the Legislature of the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and for other purposes" passed on the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one: and respectfully ask that this their Protest may be entered on the Journals of the House.

The preamble of this Act asserts, that great and serious doubts have arisen whether the Acts and Resolves, passed by the last preceding Legislature of this State, are obligatory in consequence of the unconstitutional manner in which said Legislature was constituted and organized—sundry things thereto appertaining having been decided and determined by the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court to be unconstitutional and void—and also asserts that the Acts and doings of the Executive Department of Government for the last political year were unconstitutional. The Act then proceeds to declare the Acts and Resolves abovementioned to be valid to all intents and purposes—and that none of the rights of property real or personal, gained by any of the Acts and doings of the Executive Department, shall be set aside or made void by reason of the unconstitutionality of such acts and doings.

We are at a loss to understand, whence these great and serious doubts have originated, inasmuch as there has not been a solitary petition or representation from any quarter made to this Legislature intimating that the People are disquieted with doubts as to the acts and resolves of the last Legislature, or the acts and doings of the Governor and Council of last year, or in any manner dissatisfied with the same. This assertion then, we consider as entirely gratuitous and without foundation.

But if every thing asserted or insinuated in the preamble, be assumed to be true, we protest against the Act for the following reasons.

1. The reason alleged for this extraordinary and anomalous piece of legislation, is, not that the Acts and doings of the Legislature or of the Governor and Council of the last year were not promotive of the public good, or were not calculated to advance the best interests of the State—for if this were the case, this Legislature might apply the ordinary corrective of repealing the obnoxious acts and resolves and counteracting the doings of the Executive department—but that the legislature was not invested with power to do what they did, or rather that we had no Legislature last year, clothed with power to do any acts, nor any Governor and Council constitutionally competent to do any acts in consequence of the unconstitutional manner in which the Legislature was organized.

We believe this is the first instance in the history of Legislation in our country, where a Legislature has undertaken, for any purpose, to claim and exercise the right of examining into and adjudicating on the manner in which any preceding Legislature has been organized—and if it be competent for this Legislature thus to do in relation to the last Legislature, it is equally competent for them to inquire into the manner in which any other Legislature since the adoption of our constitution has been organized, and, if found to be exceptionable, to proceed as in this instance, to denounce their acts and doings as unconstitutional. But the exercise of this power necessarily involves the right of examining the returns of the votes for Senators, the elections of members of the House, and the votes for Governor as well as the proceedings of the Representatives and Senators in filling the vacancies in the Senate and in choosing Councillors—and all this is indispensable to an intelligent exercise of the right thus claimed. If then, this Legislature were to undertake to exercise this power in relation to the Legislature of eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and upon a scrutiny of their proceedings as to their organization, should find, or fancy they had found, some latent defect or imperfection in their proceedings it would necessarily follow that this State has never had a Legislature constitutionally competent to pass laws, for the members of each Legislature are required by the Constitution to be qualified by certain officers of the next preceding Legislature; but if these officers had no legal existence, they are surely not competent to qualify members of the succeeding Legislature. It may, then, be enquired, whence this Legislature derives the right of passing sentence of condemnation on the acts and doings of the last Legislature and of the Governor and Council, since this very sentence necessarily carries with it the condemnation of this Legislature, and declares that it has no legal existence.

But no such tremendous power exists. The constitution of our State, which in this respect, is a transcript of the constitution of the U. S. has wisely determined that "each House shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and may determine the rules of its proceedings." This provision secures to each branch the high prerogative of deciding definitely and conclusively in relation to these subjects—makes it the supreme judge in the last resort—expressly excludes the interference of any other tribunal—so that neither the Judges of the Supreme Court when exercising judicial power, nor any other tribunal on earth, can, on any occasion, or in any manner, or under any pretence, call in question the due exercise of the powers conferred by this constitutional provision—or in other words, can examine into or question the manner in which any branch of the government was organized. From the nature of the case, as well as this express provision of the constitution, it must be so, otherwise interminable confusion would ensue. The House might refuse to recognize the Senate on the alleged ground that some of its members had not been duly elected, or its presiding officer properly chosen, or that there was some defect or irregularity in its organization.—The Senate might question the authority of the House on similar grounds.—Our Supreme Court and other courts, and our Justices of Peace, might as well inquire into the constitutionality of our acts and resolves for the same reason—that is to say, not condemn the laws, but the manner of passing them.

2. This act does not enumerate the titles or dates of the acts and resolves of the last legislature, or give the substance of the same, & does not profess to re-enact them. It is then, notwithstanding its imposing title, not properly an act, but a Legislative declaration that those acts and resolves are unconstitutional, and that this Legislature has only to speak the word, and they become healed or purged of this taint, and are, in future, to be received and accredited by the people, and our courts of law, as good and wholesome laws. This, we say, is an attempt by this Legislature to exercise judicial power, which is expressly forbidden by the constitution. If it is competent for this Legislature to declare these acts and resolves unconstitutional, and to proceed to heal or make them valid, it is equally competent for them to declare them unconstitutional and not proceed to heal them. Does this Legislature, then, rightfully possess the power to declare laws unconstitutional? If so, we may dispense with our Supreme Court for all purposes of constitutional law. This doctrine, it will be perceived, goes directly to break down the wholesome barriers erected by our constitution between the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, and tends to a consolidation of all the powers of government in the legislative department. It necessarily involves the doctrine of nullification with all its odious incidents. We have a written constitution, and we should regret, if nullification or any kind of extra legislation should be permitted to sap its foundation.

3. This act or legislative declaration cannot, for the reasons already assigned, be effectual for any legitimate and fair purpose. Will it not then, cause infinite mischief by creating doubts in the minds of the people where none existed before, by giving rise to litigation and superinducing a false belief in the public mind, that the legislature may rightfully exercise judicial power by simply declaring any of our laws to be unconstitutional and void—or to declare them such, and then proceed to declare them good and valid—and yet, for many years past, our courts and legislature have been uniformly in the practice of declaring that all healing acts are useless and invalid; and the legislature, this session, on numerous petitions of towns and other corporations, praying that the imperfections, defects of irregularities in their doings might be rectified, and their acts made good, have refused to grant their prayer, on the ground that the legislature has no constitutional power to pass such laws, and that, if it should pass them, such acts could not be efficacious to any useful purpose, as our courts would not recognize them as constitutional. And can any one suppose it transcends the constitutional power of the legislature to pass a law curing such defects or irregularities in the doings of the most petty corporations; and yet that this legislature has the competency to infuse life and vigor into all the acts and resolves of the last legislature, which were before a dead letter, because unconstitutional—and all this by the magic of a simple declaration.

4. All the reasons we have urged against the power of this legislature to declare the acts and resolves of the last legislature good and valid for any useful purpose, apply with equal force to the 4th and 5th sections of this act,

which go to declare the acts and doings of the Executive department of the government of last year unconstitutional, and then profess to make them good and valid.

But the facts asserted or insinuated in the preamble of this act are, as we believe, without foundation, and that any impartial and intelligent tribunal would, on the most rigid scrutiny, so pronounce them. We are not told by this act in what respect the Legislature of last year was not properly organized, and are left on this subject, to the dim light of conjecture. It is easier, and sometimes more convenient, to deal in insinuations or generalities, than to undertake the humble but honest task of specification. The two Houses of the Legislature of last year were organized in the accustomed manner by choosing their presiding officers—16 Senators, being five more than a quorum, were declared duly elected. There is much reason to believe that the minority of the House and eight members of the Senate, from motives it does not become us to speak of, but of which the People will judge, had determined that the vacancies in the Senate should not be filled, the vote for Governor counted, and Councillors chosen. Twenty-five days of the session having been consumed, and repeated motions having been made by members of the minority of the House to adjourn without day, the House proposed a meeting of the members of the House and such Senators as had been elected, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate. A meeting was had in the mode proposed, eight members of the Senate joining with the members of the House in filling the vacancies. It is admitted, the mode of proceeding, on this occasion, was not according to the usage that had obtained before this time. It had been customary for the Senate, after it had become organized, to declare that certain vacancies existed in that body and to modify the House thereof, and request a meeting of the two Branches to fill such vacancies. All these things the Senate of last year neglected to do till more than twenty-five days of the session had passed away, when the House believed the exigency of the case required a departure from usage, if it could be done consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. The course above-mentioned was then adopted by the House for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate; and this course, it is believed, was in strict accordance with the letter as well as the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that "in case the full number of Senators to be elected from each district shall not have been so elected, the members of the House of Representatives, and such Senators as shall have been elected shall," in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, "elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required."

The provision is not that the two Branches, as such, shall meet and fill the vacancies, but the "members of the House, and such Senators as have been elected," shall meet for this purpose. If the Constitution had provided that the two Branches of the Legislature should meet and fill the vacancies, this could not be done, till both branches had become organized. But suppose it should happen that a quorum of the Senate should not be chosen and summoned, that Branch could not be organized till the vacancies should be filled, and this could not be done, except by pursuing the course adopted on this occasion; or suppose eleven Senators, that number constituting a quorum, should be elected and appear, but should neglect or refuse to organize by choosing a presiding officer—or having become organized, should, for political or other reasons, refuse to count the votes and declare vacancies—or having done this, should refuse by vote to go into Convention, or meet the other Branch for the purpose of filling the vacancies—in all these cases, it will be perceived, the Government could not become organized by filling the vacancies in the Senate and choosing Councillors. From this it appears, that if six of the eleven Senators, in the case supposed, should be politically opposed to a majority of the House, they have only to refuse to organize by choosing a President, or, when organized, to neglect or refuse to count the votes, or having counted them to refuse to declare the vacancies, or, if all these things have been done, to decline to meet the House to fill the vacancies, and the Constitution will thus be suffered to run down, and the Government be dissolved. The same result will take place, whenever a majority of the House shall happen to be politically opposed to a majority of the Senate, and, by meeting in Convention for filling vacancies, might be thrown into a minority. These contingencies, or some of them, are likely to occur, if not every year, at least every few years. But the framers of the Constitution anticipated that such contingencies might and probably would occur,

and therefore did not leave it to depend for its existence on the consciences of the members of either branch, strongly tempted as they might be, by party considerations, to prevent an organization of the Government, but wisely inserted in this life-preserving provision, that "the members of the House of Representatives and such Senators as shall have been elected, shall elect, by joint ballot the number of Senators required." We, therefore, feel entirely justified in declaring it as our deliberate opinion, that the course pursued by the Legislature of last year in filling the vacancies in the Senate and choosing Councillors, was imperiously called for by the occasion, and fully justified by the provisions of the Constitution. We may also add, that, in consequence of the course adopted by the presiding officer of the Senate of last year, none of the four gentlemen elected to fill the vacancies in that body, voted on the final passage of a single act or resolve passed by the last Legislature; so that, if it were as clear that the course pursued in filling the vacancies was unconstitutional, it is apparent there are no such great and serious doubts as to the constitutionality of the acts and resolves, as this bill asserts. We feel ourselves, therefore, constrained to say, we believe in our consciences this act has been got up and carried through, not because it contains as it professes, any healing qualities, or because it is calculated to allay doubts which are supposed to exist, or that it will be efficacious for any useful purposes—it looks to other objects to be effected, but of which we may not be here permitted to speak.

It establishes a precedent pregnant with evils innumerable, and mischiefs which cannot be too deeply deprecated by every virtuous citizen. It inflicts, as we believe a wound on the character and honor of the State, which years will not heal. From this example thus set, future demagogues, who may happen to have an ascendancy in our legislature, may take occasion, through a general law thrust into our statute book, to collect and condense their political grievances, and throw obloquy and contempt on their predecessors—and thus our statute book will become, to a certain extent, a common sewer, through which the party effusions of the day will be transmitted down to posterity.

The following Representatives signed the preceding Protest, which was entered the journals of both Houses: Joshua Lord, Samuel Emery, Edward J. Bourne, John Sanborn, David Fernald, Richard Shapleigh, John Powers, G. W. Holden, Nicholas Gilman, Joseph Smith, Obadiah Whitman, Oliver Pierce, William Buxton, Lucius Barnard, David C. Magoun, Johnson Jaques, John Robinson, Moses Tibbets, Oliver Herrick, Wm. M. Reed, Wm. Frost, Joshua Hill-ton, Reuben Lewis, Manly Hardy, Joseph Bryant, John E. Baxter, Eliakim Scammon, Thomas Fillebrown, Lemuel Crabtree, John Manchester, Joseph Adams, Benjamin Folsom, Elijah L. Hamlin, Ebenezer Meigs, Charles Dummer, Leonard W. Russell, E. Hoyt, Nathaniel Merrill, Timothy Boutelle, Gideon Cushman jr., Ezra Fisk, William Snow, William Parsons jr., Eleazer Coburn, Joseph Durrell, John Pierce, Benjamin Wyman, Ebenezer Wells, Elijah Robinson, John G. Deane, Joseph Hamblen 3d, Daniel Hall, George Ricker, Joseph Eaton, Benjamin Randall, Charles Bradbury, Samuel Grey, John Francis, Jabez Mowbray, Theophilus Nickerson, James Stanley, Abner H. Wade, Charles Miller.

The following Senators signed the same Protest: Elisha Harding, James Drummond, Syms Gardiner, Carleton Dole, Sanford Kingsbery, Asher Hinds, Elijah Morse, Samuel Eastman, Moses Fuller.

Indian Anecdote.—The following anecdote has often been related to us, and of the truth of it we are entirely satisfied. In 1708 the Indians made a descent upon Haverhill, (Mass.) A severe and bloody struggle took place between them and the villagers, in which thirty or forty were killed on both sides. During the early part of the attack, an Indian entered a house, occupied only by an elderly lady, who was busily engaged in making soap. The savage burst open the door and sprang forward with his tomahawk uplifted, when the old lady saluted him full in the face, with a ladle full of the boiling liquid. The Indian yelled with agony, and a repetition of the dose compelled him to seek safety in flight. The white captives who were carried off by the savages, stated on their return, that the poor Indian died of his scalding, after enduring for a few days the taunts of his companions, for being defeated by an "Englishman's squaw."

Hartford Review.

A bell has been cast in New-York for the City Hall, weighing two tons.—This is said to be the largest bell ever cast or used in America.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at N. York from Havre has brought papers from that place to the 10th of Feb. A slip from the office of the Daily Sentinel furnishes us with the following:—*Daily Courier*.

A second edition of Galignani's Messenger of the 10th February announces the receipt per telegraph, of despatches from Lyons, communicating the news of a serious *Révolution in Italy*. It broke out at the same time in Reggio, Modena, Bologna. The people had adopted the tri-colored cockade, and at the departure of the courier were fighting in the streets with the troops of the Duke of Modena. Cardinal Capillasi had been elected Pope.

A private letter from Madrid of the 1st February, states that the Spanish Government has been driven to hostile measures by the intrigues of the apostolical party. All the provincial regiments 42 in number were under arms.

Accounts from Venice state that every thing in that capital wears a warlike appearance.

News from Constantinople shows a disposition on the part of the Grand Seigneur to avail himself of the embarrassment of the Emperor Nicholas to evade the execution of the recent treaty.

Translated from the *Gazette de France*, of February 10.—The conduct of the Ministry touching the affairs of Belgium, places the journals attached to it in the most ridiculous situation. Eight days since the *Journal des Débats* proved with a great deal of eloquence, that the throne of Belgium ought to be accepted for the Duke of Nemours. Then it gave a long article to establish the reverse of the proposition. To-day it is said, that the telegraphic despatch has been sent to annul till further orders, the refusal borne by the courier. The same journal adds, that although it persists in its reasonings for the refusal, it cannot be disguised, that there is in this refusal something which does not fully satisfy their ideas upon the subject.

It appears that on the 9th, the Belgian Deputation in Paris were officially received by the Minister of Foreign Relations. The interview lasted two hours, and the gravest questions were under consideration. If, says the *Gazette*, our information is exact, it will now be proposed to the Belgian Congress to elect Prince Charles of Naples as their King, who will espouse the Princess Mary of France. The Belgian Deputies stated, that their mission related exclusively to the Duke of Nemours.

POLAND. The Polish Diet have issued a long answer to the proclamation of General Count Diebitsch, which is a spirited document, and which concludes as follows:—"The Polish nation, united in its Diet, declares, that for the future, it constitutes an independent people, which has a right to confer the Polish crown upon him whom it shall deem worthy of it. Upon him, whom it shall judge capable of observing faithfully the principles which he shall have sworn to, and of preserving untouched the National Liberties." The declaration was signed unanimously by the members of the Diet. The cholera morbus had broken out in Austria.

By the ship *Sylvanus Jenkins*, at New York, London dates are received to Feb. 11, and Liverpool to 12th.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, an extraordinary explosion filled the city with alarm.

The bad weather which we have had for three days, had caused the Dutch gunboat No. 2, to run aground near fort St. Lawrence. This vessel was commanded by Lieut. Von Spyck, a young officer of 18 or 20 years of age, and a crew of 31 men. Some armed men of the Free Corps on duty in the port, hastened on board the gunboat, and wanted to have the flag struck. Young Von Spyck, having refused to obey this summons, the flag was immediately taken down by the assailants. Immediately after, the young officer went down into the hold, and set fire to the powder magazine. The vessel blew up instantly, and all that were on board or near, perished victims to the self-devotion of the young commander. Only two men of the crew were saved, as if by a miracle. The number of wounded is considerable.

We have to deplore the loss of Capt. Gregoire, of the corps; of the Commandant Gorter, who is also wounded; of Lieut. Collier, of the Corps; of the Commandant Carpentier, who has not yet been found. Young Carpentier is dangerously wounded. The number of killed is ten, and that of the wounded twenty-one. It seems that there were 1500 lbs. of powder on board, and that orders are given, in case of accident, to blow up a vessel rather than surrender. The *Corvet* corvette, which was very near experiencing a similar accident some time ago, had 150,000 lbs. of powder on board which would have been sufficient to blow up a part of our city.

Twelve men are missing of the troops of the line on duty in the port; and fragments of the vessel, arms and legs, were thrown in all directions and to a great distance; eleven men were conveyed to the Military Hospital, of whom six are

dead; eighteen were taken to the Civil Hospital, of whom three are dead. Many of those who were killed in the explosion have not yet been found.

This event has rendered our position more gloomy. Peace, unless times change, will be henceforth impossible. *Journal de Commerce d'Anvers*.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Mr. Megquier, from the Committee to whom had been referred sundry resolutions of the Legislature of others in relation to the Tariff, and External improvements, made a Report of considerable length, accompanied by several resolves, recommending a reduction of the Tariff, and denying the right of the General Government to appropriate money for internal improvements.

The subject produced considerable discussion.

The question on accepting the Report and Resolves was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 11, nays 8.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

An order passed directing the committee on the pay roll to make up twenty-five days additional pay to the Secretary for completing his journals of the session.

Resolve in favor of Cape Elizabeth was refused a passage.

Resolve granting a copy of Greenleaf's Map and Review to Westbrook Seminary was indefinitely postponed.

THURSDAY, March 31.

Resolve for the payment of certain portions of the public debt passed to be engrossed.

Petition of Ambrose Howard was referred to next Legislature.

Considerable debate occurred in the Senate to day on the Bill regulating Banks and Banking. The Senate finally reconsidered the vote postponing the Bill till June next, and after some amendments passed it to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, April 1.

Resolve in favor of Day & Frazer was referred to next Legislature.

Bill for rechartering several Banks passed to be engrossed by yeas and nays, 11 to 4.

Petition of James Deering was referred to next Legislature.

Many papers were acted upon in concurrence with the House.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 29.

A Bill was laid on the table by Mr. Wells of Freeport for repealing the law giving a bounty on crows. The Speaker decided that it was not in order to bring this Bill before the House, as the House had already refused to pass a Bill of the same purport, this session.

Additional act relating to Bowdoin College was taken up for consideration. An amendment was offered by Mr. Holden of Brunswick which provided that the Governor and Council should fill vacancies occurring in the Boards of Trustees and Overseers. The Bill and amendments were referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Parks, Holden and Bailey.

Resolve granting Greenleaf's Map and statistical view of Maine to the Westbrook Seminary passed to be engrossed after some discussion.

The Report of the Valuation Committee was received and laid on the table.

The House proceeded to the choice of Major General of the 4th Division.—The whole number of votes was 117, all of which were for General John C. Humphreys, who was declared elected in concurrence with the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

An order was offered by Mr. Mowry of Lubec directing the committee on Finance to assess the State tax on estates only without reference to polls. The Speaker remarked that it was not in order, as the question had been decided yesterday. Mr. McCrate moved to dispense with the parliamentary rule in this case. A long debate followed. On motion of Mr. Bourne the question was finally taken by yeas and nays, yeas 80, nays 37. The order then passed by a large majority. The State tax to be assessed was fixed at \$50,413, 45.

Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on the pay-roll was instructed to make up twenty days additional pay to the Clerk of the House for making up his journal.

Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt passed to be enacted.

The Report of the Committee to whom had been referred certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts concerning the proceedings of the general government on the Indian question, was taken up, and after various motions to amend, to print, to postpone indefinitely, &c. the report was accepted.

THURSDAY, March 31.

The Bill regulating Banks and Banking passed to be engrossed as amended in concurrence with the Senate.

Petitions of J. A. Abbot and others, and of Jacob Southard were referred to next Legislature.

Resolve authorising the Governor and Council to settle certain claims of Erastus Foot and John Ruggles was referred to next Legislature.

FRIDAY, April 1.

The resolve providing for the appointment of a person to take charge of the military property in Portland, was referred to the next Legislature.

The resolve providing for the renumeration of the Valuation Committee for extra services while on that committee was indefinitely postponed.

Resolve in favor of Lubec was indefinitely postponed.

Resolve granting John G. Deane a half township of land for compensation for his services in the Northeastern Boundary dispute was passed to be engrossed.

The committee on the Pay Roll was directed to make up the pay of the members of the House including Saturday.

Resolve in favor of Elijah Robinson was indefinitely postponed.

Several bills incorporating Banks were passed to be enacted.

Mr. Parks called up the report of the committee relating to Mr. Russell.

Report of the committee to whom was referred an order respecting the sale of lottery tickets, reported legislation inexpedient, which was accepted.

Resolve in favor of Day & Frazer, was on motion of Mr. McCrate, indefinitely postponed.

The committee on the Pay Roll made a report of the sum due each member and officer of the House for travel and attendance during the present session amounting to \$25,310 50, and the House passed a resolve for the payment of the same.

On motion of Mr. Harris Ordered That the thanks of this House be presented to Benjamin White for the faithful, impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties incumbent upon him as Speaker of the House of Representatives—which order passed by a unanimous vote.

The Speaker then made some remarks in reply.

\$3000 were appropriated for a road through the notch of the White Hills, provided \$2000 more is raised by the inhabitants of Portland, Vermont and New Hampshire.

SATURDAY, April 2.

The Legislature met at 6 o'clock.—Several bills were passed to be enacted. Thanks were presented to the inhabitants of Portland for the use of the public buildings; 300 dollars, and all the furniture remaining in the State House were given to the Orphan Asylum, and about 8 o'clock, the legislature adjourned sine die.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have to announce to our friends abroad another triumph of the British party in this State. Considering the disadvantages under which the Republican party embarked in the contest—that our opponents had, last year, a majority of more than 4000; that a Postmaster from a neighboring town was stationed here to frank votes and electioneering publications of the dominant party, whilst the Republicans were obliged to resort to private, and frequently unsafe means of communicating with different sections of the State—that the Vice-roy of New Hampshire was in the field holding out allurements to the selfish and ambitious of both parties, and goading his vassals on to the battle;—considering, too, how much the dominant party have hitherto been influenced by mere party names, and how little by the nature and tendency of public measures, the result of the election will create no surprise. When the Republicans buckled on their armor for the combat, they did not stop to calculate the chances of victory or defeat; they saw and felt, that the best institutions and dearest interests of their country were in danger, and they did not hesitate to stand forth in their defence. As friends of the Union, prosperity and glory of their country, they would have been deaf to the call of conscience and duty, if they had remained idle spectators of the impending dangers. They made the best arrangements which the time permitted, and they took the field, prepared for the issue, whatever it might be, and now that the contest is over, they find themselves where they were in a minority. But, though defeated, we are not subdued nor disheartened. We have yet courage and hope. We stand on American ground; we fight for republican liberty; we have nailed the flag of our country to the mast, and if it be our destiny to fail in the great battle which is yet to be fought, we shall, ay, we will, enjoy the proud consciousness that we have done our duty. It cost our fathers a seven year's war to achieve the independence of the Republic, we shall in less than two, vanquish the party which is aiming to reduce us again to worse than Colonial dependence on foreign nations. As we said before the election—"defeat is not disgrace, but cowardice and pusillanimity will cover us with shame." Let our watchword still be—"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"—*Concord Journal*.

A Plain answer to a Plain Question.—A few years ago a couple went to a country church to be married. When, in the course of the marriage service, the Minister asked the bridegroom, in the usual form, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" he coolly answered, "To be sure I will; I'm come for purpose."

ONE OF THE JUDGES.

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Observer after giving some account of the arguments of Counsel and the opinions of the Judges in the case of the *Cherokee vs. Georgia* closes as follows:—

Returning to my residence yesterday, which is not far from Judge M.'s, I called in to see him before his departure, which will not be for ten days. He conversed very freely on the subject of the Indians, spoke highly of their improvement in the arts of life and the knowledge of religion, manifested much interest in their present situation and future prospects, and spoke in the most unreserved manner of the change in the policy of the government towards them; of the 'new era,' as Secretary Eaton calls it. He concurred in the decision of the Court, but remarked that the matter by no means necessarily ended here. Though the Court could not recognize these Indians or any other in the aggregate as a foreign nation, nor had any thing to do with executing or restraining the execution of laws they could constitutionally try any case between individual Indians and the State of Georgia. And this we expect will be the way in which the holders of plantations, or the owners of any tract of land, however extensive, will be protected in the enjoyment of their rightful possessions. The claim to sovereignty must be given up; but who shall dare to rob them of their fee-simple property?—Perhaps I should be cautious in communicating by this channel the whole of our conversation; though not the slightest hint of the necessity of secrecy was suggested—there being another gentleman present—but as Judge M. is one of the most open, frank, and undisguised citizen of this republic, he is not unwilling, I presume it should be known that he entirely disapproves the conduct of the President towards the Indians—declares it to be an entire departure from the principles and practice of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams; ay, he did say the manner in which they had been treated was an outrage on the feelings of the nation—a stain upon the American character, and most deeply to be regretted. He took no pains to disguise his astonishment that the President should not execute the laws to which his oath bound him.—He spoke according to the natural independence of his character, and I doubt not he would rejoice with a majority of the Court in a fair and constitutional opportunity to give justice to the poor Cherokees. Deliverance, though long delayed will, we trust, yet come. The delegation were packing up their things to leave the city to-day.

RESULTS DEVELOPING.

Those who have been incredulous as to the predicted evils, which would naturally flow from the passage of the "Indian Bill," will now, it is hoped, open their eyes; at least do us the justice to admit that our apprehensions were not groundless. The process of development has commenced; but where it will end, or what tragic scenes are yet to be acted, is known only to Him in whose hands are the hearts of all. Let Christian readers, let the friends of civil and religious freedom—mark the following painful intelligence. Can it be that within the limits of our free country, there is less security for a missionary or teacher of youth, than there is in pagan lands, and under the despotic governments of the old world? Is so, it is time to awake.—*Christian Mirror*.

"Arrest of the Missionaries among the Cherokees."—A letter from Carmel, in the Cherokee nation, dated on the evening of March 12th, states that a company of Georgia militia arrived at that station, that afternoon, and after taking their position in front of the mission house, their officers entered, and inquired for Mr. Proctor, the teacher of the mission school and secular superintendent of the station. Upon his entering the room, the officers told him he was their prisoner, and immediately took him to a public house kept by a Cherokee, a short distance from the station, where they were to keep him during the night, expecting on the next morning to start with him for some jail in Georgia.—While at the mission house the officers inquired for the Rev. Mr. Buttrick, who resides at the same station, but was at that time absent from home on a preaching tour among the Indians.

"The crime of this man is, that he was found quietly instructing a school of Indian children, and could not believe that Georgia was right, and would not swear to support her in her attempt to break down the Cherokee government, and rob the ill-fated Indians of their lands. For this crime he has been seized by a band of armed militia, torn from his wife and family, and is now to be immured in the Georgia penitentiary, subjected to hard labor for a term not less than four years."—*Boston Recorder*.

By the following from the *Cherokee Phoenix* of the 19th ult. it seems that arrests are multiplying:—

"On last Sabbath, after the usual time of Divine service, the Georgia Guard arrived and arrested three of our citizens, viz: Rev. Samuel A. Worces-

ter, missionary of the American Board for Foreign Missions, Mr. John F. Wheeler one of the printers of the *Cherokee Phoenix*, and Mr. Thomas Gann. The two last mentioned are citizens with Cherokee families. Mr. Isaac Proctor, assistant missionary at Carmel, had the evening before been taken, and came with the Guard as a prisoner. They were conducted to the residence of Mr. Tarvin, where they were kept under guard during the night. In the morning they were marched off by way of Etahwah, where, we presume the same evening, the Rev. John Thompson, another Missionary of the American Board was arrested."

Mr. Crockett has issued a circular letter to his constituents, which is a sensible straight forward exposition of facts as he found them at the last session of the last Congress. His known honesty gives to his statements a weight, which more varnished and highly wrought productions do not always carry with them. The following is an extract from his circular:—*Nat. Jour.*

"You know what a noise was made about Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay spending and wasting the public money, and that the friends of General Jackson made us believe, if they got into power, that they would reform the government, and retrench the expenses thereof. I am sorry to say that none of their promises have been performed; the expenses of every branch of the government have been increased; and all their boasted economy was a mere trap set for us—they caught us, and we put them in power; they now not only do what they denounce; but they push their waste of money further—the Appropriation Bills will show it. They have sent a Minister to Russia, paying him \$9,000 outfit to furnish a house, and \$9,000 a year salary; and before he went, they granted him the right to leave there and go wherever he chose, and he went to England, staying in Russia but ten days or so.—He is not going back to Russia;—he is coming home, and has been announced a candidate for Congress, and I am told he says he was only sent out for one year! I may ask you what you think of this most unprincipled waste of your money, (to give it to a rich favorite) practiced by men boasting of their political honesty and love of economy;—search every department of the government from its commencement to the present time, and nothing like it can be found; this shows what little reliance can be placed on those who have the management of public affairs.

The men now in power used to argue in Congress, that our Ministers abroad were too numerous, and paid too high. They have not reduced their number—they have tried to increase their pay—and the Secretary of State, professing to act in obedience to the wish of the President, has recommended the most extravagant and splendid embassy that was ever dreamed of in this country. He recommends that a Minister should be sent to the Grand Turk at Constantinople, at an expense of nearly eighty thousand dollars for the first year; \$50,000 of which are for the *Contingent Expenses*, to be laid out in presents for the Grand Seigneur. The Secretary does not state how the \$50,000 are to be laid out, that he has left to the discretion of the ambassador. The Clerks in the Departments, when Mr. Adams was in power, they said were too numerous and too lazy; now further pay is asked for them, and their number is too small!—It appears, also, that the Post Office Department, instead of supporting its own expenses must now be supported by the Treasury."

Ship *Pagoda* cleared at this port on Thursday last for Valparaiso, with 257 bales domestic cottons, valued at \$31,106 10.—*Boston Est.*

This is the way the tariff ruins our commerce. Our ships now carry our manufactured cottons to India, to China, to Turkey, the Levant, and to all the vast coast of South America, and bring back the treasures and the fruits of every clime. Mean time we carry just as much of our agricultural productions to Europe as we should if we had not a loom or a spindle in the country.

The farmers of Maine during the current year, will receive nearly half a million of dollars for their wool. This is a home market created wholly by the tariff. They could not sell a pound, at a price which would pay the expense of raising it, were it not for the woolen factories, which are protected by high duties on imported cloths. And yet a majority of the people of this State have been humbugged by Jacksonism and free trade theories, so far as to send six out of seven antitarrif members to Congress. And New Hampshire, with similar interests, has in like manner been made the victim of political mountebanks. All her Representatives might as well have been chosen by South Carolina. However, the rest of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the whole West will stand fast by the Protecting System, and save New Hampshire and Maine, and the whole country, from the disasters which the Representatives of these two States would bring upon it. *Evening Journal*.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

THE LATE STORM.—All the late eastern papers furnish us with accounts of the extensive damage done by the late storm. The Somerset Bridge at Norridgewock, was carried away—it was built three years ago at an expense of \$2000. The water was 14 feet higher than usual. The Norridgewock Journal says:—“We learn that some of the mills and dams at Skowhegan were considerably injured by the ice. The bridge narrowly escaped. Several dams on streams up the Kennebec river were damaged or carried away.” The Waterville Bridge received some damage.

We learn that a blacksmith shop and a shoemaker's shop in Buckfield Village were carried away and considerable other damage done.

The water in the Little Androscoggin river has not been so high for a number of years. We understand that the Boom and a large number of logs at Brunswick have been carried away.

THE STORM.—The details of the late storm are too deeply impressed upon the minds of our readers to need any more particular recapitulation from our press. The destruction has been more general to mills, roads and bridges, than anything hitherto known by our oldest citizens. It is supposed that more than \$3000 will be required to rebuild bridges and repair roads in this town. The head-of-the-tide-bridge, that over Little river, and numerous smaller bridges, are swept away. We understand the bridge at the outlet of Goose Pond, and many others between this place and Bangor, are carried off, and also that across the Kenduskeag stream in Bangor village and the toll-bridge at Stillwater. The repairs required in this County upon highways and bridges cannot be less probably than *sixty thousand dollars.* We have heard of no damage at sea.

The Thomaston Register says:—“The whole of *Mill River* was completely under water, and serious apprehensions were expressed by some that our *Lime Kilns* would all ‘go to sea.’”

Belfast Advocate.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Protest of the Republican members of the Legislature of this State, against the Act generally known by the name of the *HEALING PLASTER.* It is an able and interesting document; and we hope it will receive a candid perusal. The truth and sound reasoning it contains we trust will be duly appreciated by all the friends of republican principles.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of this State adjourned, without day, on Saturday morning the 2d inst. after a session of 87 days. The number of Acts passed, and approved by the Governor, is 126, and the number of Resolves, 96, a list of which we shall soon publish. The Daily Courier says:—

The session has been one of unusual length, and some portions of it have been marked with unusual political contention and asperity; but after all, when the hour of separation came, it manifestly brought with it a return of good feeling. The members during the closing scenes not only exhibited an urbanity and decorum towards each other which was creditable to all parties; but discovered sympathies at partings which reminded us of the sentiment expressed by Johnson, that there is nothing to which we have been accustomed for any length of time; even though disagreeable in itself, of which we can say *this is the last*, without unpleasant emotions.

The election of State Officers and six Members to Congress, took place in Connecticut on Monday the 4th inst. We shall probably give our readers the result of the election in our next paper. The election in Massachusetts for State and County Officers, also took place on the 4th inst. We give the following returns for Governor: Levi Lincoln, (Republican) 6793; Marcus Monroe, (Jackson) 1531.

The following gentlemen were elected Town Officers in the town of Sweden for the year 1831. (All Anti-Jackson.)
Daniel Holden, Town Clerk.
Daniel Holden, Selectmen & Assessors.
Wm. Green, Benjamin Webber, Esq. Town Treasurer.
Nathan A. Bradbury, M. D. School Com.
Francis Hamilton, Esq.
Rev. Stephen Sanderson,
Calvin Rogers, Esq. Constable & Collector of Taxes.

At the annual meeting held in Rumford on Monday, the 14th inst. the following officers were chosen for 1831.

Moses F. Kimball, Moderator.
Alvin Bolster, Town Clerk.
Moses F. Kimball, Alvan Bolster, Curtis P. Howe, Selectmen & Assessors.

Moses F. Kimball, Town Agent.
Joseph Adams, Curtis P. Howe, Lyman Rawson, Superintending School Committee.
Otis C. Bolster, Treasurer.

MR. SPRAGUE.

We learn from the Portland Advertiser that Mr. Sprague has declined to stand as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing September election. The Advertiser says:—

“This declaration may be unexpected to some of our political friends. It should, however, excite no regret, and will not when every thing is taken into consideration. However politic might have been the nomination of Mr. Sprague

on the 22d of Feb., recent events have changed the state of things; and politics are now based upon such a foundation, owing to the extraordinary and unprecedented doings of the Legislature, that there is no necessity of taking Mr. Sprague from the United States Senate, for any other good man will succeed as well. Popular indignation rushes so strongly against the majority of the Legislature, that our Davids, even with their clings will best down the Philistines.”

The Advertiser further adds:—“This declaration has not been made public before, because the duties of the Republican members of the Legislature have been so engrossing, that not till Friday night last, and then after an evening session were they able to assemble together. At this meeting a State committee was chosen, and committees for each County in the State; and a resolution was unanimously adopted calling a State Convention the ensuing summer, the time and place to be designated by the committee, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.”

Moses F. Kimball, Esq. has been appointed P. M. at Rumford vice Eben G. Stevens resigned.

PREMIUM.

For the best plan of a School Room.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION. The Directors of this Institute, desirous of drawing attention to the subject of the construction of school-houses, and of presenting to the public the best ascertained and most valuable facts in regard to it, have passed the subjoined votes.

Voted, that a premium of Twenty dollars or a medal of that value,—at the option of the writer,—be presented for the best Essay on the construction of school-houses; in which attention shall be given to the location of the house, to its dimensions, arrangement, best modes of lighting, warming, and ventilating it, with particular reference to the common schools, and to economy in space, material, and furniture. *Voted*, That the Editor of the Education Reporter be solicited to publish the foregoing notice in his paper, with a request that other papers would copy it.

The premium is not such, as of itself, will induce attention to the object in view but it is hoped and believed, that any person who can aid in this important object will be willing to accept even this small premium, and find a better reward in the satisfaction of contributing to the advancement of the public interest.

Communications may be addressed to the Secretary of the Institute, at any time previous to the last day of July, that the successful Essay may be laid before the Institute, at the annual meeting in August.

GIDEON F. THAYER, Sec. Sec'y.
Boston March 23, 1831.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Friday afternoon last 25th, while the persons employed by Messrs. Toppan and Cutter, were engaged in pulling down the brick walls of the old Factory, a portion of the wall fell and killed SAMUEL FLOYD, Jr. son of SAMUEL FLOYD, of this town, aged about 14 years. The wall which fell was two stories high and twenty-eight inches thick. The boy was buried beneath the ruins to the depth of several feet, and was taken out entirely lifeless. He was most shockingly bruised and mangled. Some other persons were at work directly under the wall at the time of its falling, and on perceiving it begin to move, suddenly stepped through the door in an opposite direction from that in which the wall fell—all escaped without injury, except the unfortunate lad above named.

Saco Democrat.

Extract from a letter dated Mobile, March 4:—“We have just heard the unwelcome news of the loss of the steam-boat Mobile, by fire, with rising 800 bales of cotton. She took fire at Wiggins' landing, a few miles below Clarborne. Fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered, she was in flames—the passengers having scarcely time to get their baggage out. They succeeded in throwing over about 250 to 275 bales of the cotton, the principal part of which will be saved. She was a beautiful, new boat, on her third trip—and the captain was a prudent, careful man. The cargo is very much divided, say in lots of forty to fifty bales—the heaviest shipper not more than eighty.”

Fire in Middlebury Vt.—Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Middlebury Standard to the Editor of the Albany Argus, dated the 28th inst.:

“Last Thursday night, the entire block of buildings in which my printing-office and book store were kept, with two buildings on the opposite side of the street, six buildings in all, were destroyed by fire. The loss of property was very great, and will be severely felt by some of the sufferers. The property in my office, mostly printing apparatus, which would inventory afford from 2500 to \$3000, was all lost; insurance \$2000. The property in my store amounted to about \$3000, a part of which was saved; insurance \$1500. I must suspend business for a time, but intend to re-establish as soon as I can settle my books.”

SPRING WHEAT.

Spring wheat should be sowed as early in the season as the soil can be fitted for its reception. It grows best on rich new lands, or on a soil which has been well manured for the crops, which immediately preceded the proposed wheat crop. It is apt to be injured by the growth of grass and weeds, and should, therefore follow potatoes or some other hood crop; or it may peas, or a clover lay if the land is free from weeds. Dr. Deane observed that wheat sown in the spring should be only covered with the harrow, as it has no time to lose and ought to be up early. Wheat requires a good loamy soil, not too light nor too heavy. An English writer says, ‘the soils best adapted to wheat are rich clays and heavy loams; but these are not by any means the only descriptions of soils on which it is cultivated. Before the introduction of turnips and clover, all soils but little cohesive were thought quite unfit for wheat; but even on sandy soils it is now grown extensively, and with much advantage after either of these crops.’

MR. DEANE.—It is well known that Mr. Deane representative from Ellsworth, has for some years paid much attention to the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, and has been indefatigable in his exertions to secure to the state its rightful territory. In acknowledgement of these services the Legislature the day before adjournment passed a Resolve; introduced by Mr. Parks of Bangor, granting him a half a township of land upon condition that he shall settle upon it in three years, and dispose of it only to actual settlers.—*Courier.*

A WEEK'S WORK.—“Dear father, I write this to night, (Monday) and shall put in the post to-morrow, Tuesday. It will be in town Wednesday, and you will receive it in Greenwich on Thursday. Pray send me some money on Friday, or I shall be off by the mail on Saturday, and be with you on Sunday.—Yours, dutifully, H. B.”

[The above letter was actually received last week from his son's commoner at Oxford.]

Soon after Col. Crockett's first appearance at Washington, being a new member from Tennessee, he arrived at the palace by the invitation of the President. The Colonel lived over the mountain, and campaign and olives were entirely new to him; but he, however, soon got a taste for them. “Mr. President,” said the Col. “I like your cider very much, but I wish I may be shot,” taking an olive from his mouth, “if I can eat your pickles.”

Morals in New Orleans.—We frequently meet with accounts of the manners and customs at New Orleans, which grate rather harshly upon the moral sense of sober New Englanders. As a specimen take the following hand-bill which it is said, was lately issued in that city. “St. Phillip Ball Room, SUNDAY, Jan. 16, 1831. Grand Masque and Dress Ball, for White Gentlemen and Ladies of Color. Admittance one dollar. The Ball to commence at 8 o'clock.”

Ex-President Monroe.—The Citizens of Mobile and New-Orleans, have held meetings and adopted energetic measures for the relief of Mr. Monroe.—Subscription papers have been opened in those cities, and the sum which each citizen is permitted to contribute, is limited to one dollar. Persons resident in other counties of Louisiana and Alabama, have been invited to follow their example.

TURKISH MISSION.—We understand from Washington that G. W. Irving, appointed by the President and Senate, Charge to Constantinople has resigned, and that the President has appointed provisionally, Commodore Porter in his place.—*N. Y. Courier.*

On the 23d January last, a ball, the most splendid ever known in Paris, took place at the Opera House of that capital. It occupied the thoughts of all the Fashion for a fortnight. It was for the benefit of the Poor, and the receipt amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand francs—[30,000 dollars.]

RESTITUTION.—A widow lady in Medfield lately received a letter, post marked Boston, enclosing twenty-seven dollars; the same being stated by the writer to be in return, with interest, of the sum of ten dollars, which many years ago, he had stolen from her husband.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. John Randolph to Mr. Leigh, directing him to give notice of his intention to stand as a candidate for Representative to Congress.

“Give modest but decided notice, that if no better man shall offer, and my old constituents [God bless them] will elect me, I will serve them in the next Congress, God willing.”

The Siamese Twins have returned to New York, having made a profitable voyage to England.

Belfast, Me. has been established as a port of delivery, and Kennebec a port of entry.

DIED.

In Poland, 4th inst. Abigail Cook, youngest child of Wm. Corson, aged 20 months.
In Paris, 1st inst. a child of Joseph McAllister Esq. aged about 2 months.
In Westbrook, Mr. Nathan Sawyer, aged 70 years.
In Bridgton, March 13th, Mr. David Clark, aged 53—a revolutionary pensioner.
In Scarborough, Mrs. Hannah Moulton, 54.
In Saco, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. George Fogg, aged 23.
In Biddeford, Mrs. Eunice, widow of the late Nahum Smith, aged 29.—Mr. Ezekiel Stackpole, aged about 45.

MARRIED.

In Paris, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Gilman Daniels, to Miss Nancy Barber.
In Yassabrook, Mr. Alfred Lawson, of Augusta, to Miss Eliza Johnson, of V.
In Portland, Mr. John Pearson to Miss Ann Roberts.
In Brooks, Mr. Dan. Wedgewood to Miss Wealthy Hamlin.

Carding Machine.

FOR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me.

NOAH HINKLEY.

March 28th, 1831. 43

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

CONSIDERATIONS ON CURRENCY AND BANKING system of the United States, by Albert Gallatin. TALKS of a GRANDFATHER, being stories taken from the history of France, by Sir Walter Scott.

THE HISTORY of ENGLAND, by the Right Honorable Sir James Macintosh, member of Parliament.

VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES of Columbus, by WASHINGTON IRVING.

April 12.

NEW PUBLICATION.

JUST published and for sale at this office, A Friendly Letter to the Rev. ARAM WILSON, on the mode of Baptism. By Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, of South Paris, Me. 36 pages. April 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has contracted with the town of Norway to support all the poor of said town for one year from the date hereof, and that he has made provision for all of said poor; therefore, all persons are hereby forbid to harbor any of said poor, or furnish them with any clothing, food, or medicine, as no bill will be paid either by the town, or by the subscriber, unless by special contract.

HENRY W. MILLETT.

Norway, March 14, 1831. 40

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer;
12,000 First-rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 “ CORN;
200 “ OATS;
100 “ RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
April 12.

\$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber, to his astonishment, finds that some druggists are vending a spurious Eye-Water, under the name of “Thompson's Eye-Water.” As it is highly important that the public should be fully guarded against this dangerous imposition, he therefore offers the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction, the person or persons, who shall make and vend this spurious Eye-Water.

The spurious Eye-Water is now distinguished by a yellow and sometimes by a white label on the outside wrapper, bearing the signature of JOSHUA S. LEE, who has had the hardihood, also to wrap around each phial the subscriber's copy of directions and certificates, as his own.

N. B. The genuine Thompson's Eye Water bears on the outside wrapper of each Phial, a red label, containing his printed CAUTION against imposition, with the signature “J. Thompson,” of N. London, Conn. in the hand writing of the subscriber, inventor and sole proprietor.

ISAAC THOMPSON.
The genuine Eye Water having proved throughout the U. States and West Indies, effectual in curing the most severe cases of weak and inflamed eyes—Printers, who copy the above notice into their papers, for three or four weeks, will contribute to the interests of humanity. If this alone be not a sufficient encouragement to publish the above, or their papers containing it, being sent to me by mail, they shall receive one dollar from me, or any authorized agents.

New-London, Jan. 1, 1831. 41

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

WANTED; in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be; and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

“An agent recently writes: ‘Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly; although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patient) medicines.’” But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

“Another agent writes: ‘I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly.’ Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: *pains in Loins, Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion*, and other marks of debility.

“A relieved Patient writes from a distance, ‘It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful.’”

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured, in one hour! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

* * * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other “Conway Medicine,” at his Counting Room, No. 93, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

White Mulberry Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street.

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830.—Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed.

Cow Cabbage.

JUST received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New-England—and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Boston, March 2.

POETRY.

MORNING THOUGHTS.

By Rev. J. W. CUNNINGHAM.

"Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up."

Swift the tempest strips the wood,
Swift the sun dries up the flood;
Trophied domes and ailes decay,
Tribes and empires melt away.
Like the wreath of mountain snow,
When the Summer breeze begins to blow.

Error, like the flimsy sail,
Rent by every passing gale,
Floats her moment on the stream,
Glitters in the morning beam;
Dares the breath of heaven to brave,
And founders in the foaming wave.

Even the little garden flower,
Once the joy of all the tower,
Fondly watched from day to day,
From its stem is swept away;
Yester morn, what bower so bright!
But, ah! how desolate to night!

Nought endures but thou, O Lord;
Thou, the Everlasting Word!
Thou, the first, the midst, the end;
Thou, the deathless, changeless Friend;
Grant us, Lord, beyond the skies,
Flowers whose fragrance never dies.

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



From the N. E. Farmer.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

MR. FESSENDEN—Observing in your Farmer of the 9th inst. a piece signed "An Amateur," soliciting from some one, who grafted grapes the last season, for their result and information upon this subject; and no one offering, the season passing on, and feeling that we are bound by our membership to the Horticultural Society to communicate the results of our practice and experiments, I venture to offer a few observations with a statement of facts on grafting vines the last season. I also hand you a copy of a communication from an intelligent member residing in the vicinity of Boston, upon the same subject.

Some time in March say about the middle, we had eight wild grape vines grafted with the Chasselas grape, three on large, old vines, of an inch and over in diameter—and five, on cuttings of the wild grape vine set out in the spring of 1828. They were not large when grafted, the scions being larger than the stocks. The scions engrafted into the three old vines did not grow; they kept alive some time, the buds swelled, and some of them opened; the leaves expanded, but finally died; I watched their progress with particular attention and my conclusions are, they were grafted too early; as the sap flowed so long, and abundantly, before it became glutinous, and adhesive, that the graft was water-soaked and died at the bottom, though the top, as I before observed had the appearance some time of doing well. The other five small vines did better;—four of the five took well and grew astonishingly fast; the flow of sap was small compared with the old vines;—some of them grew from twelve to fifteen feet in height, and very rapidly, after the scions had taken to the stock;—some days the vine grew thirteen inches per measurement.

The above mentioned vines were operated on by cleft grafting, and grafted in the ground, the soil hauled round them. Hereafter we shall alter in some respects, viz; where the stocks are large shall bore in them, good sized stocks pinch in the scions tight, let them remain without tying a piece of bass mat round them; smaller stocks, should be well tied, for I observed in those that did not take, the split inclined to open and remain wide during the flow of the sap.—Have them clayed and the dirt hauled over the clay.

(Copy of memorandum handed me.)

Grafts of the Chasselas set 5th April, 1830, grew about 15 feet same year, grafted (by cleft grafting) and clayed on the common wild grape.—The graft bore fruit, but it did not come to maturity.—Grafts set by boring into a vine laid down in a trench, pinned down and covered about two inches with earth. Set the 13th May, grew nearly as well as those set 5th April.—One set at the same time at the extremity of the vine, by cleft grafting, grew as well as the others. Grafts set 4th of March did not live;—of several set 11th March, by cleft grafting, in the usual manner, more than one half did not take; those that did take, made a greater growth than those set by boring holes, but more of the latter lived. I should think that grafts from 15th April, to 15th May in this climate more likely to do well than those set earlier.

S. DOWNER.

Dorchester, March 20, 1831.

CARROTS.—It appears not to be generally understood in this part of the country, that carrots are among the best and most nutritious food for cattle and horses. One bushel of carrots will yield more

nourishment than two bushels of oats, or potatoes, and it is a remarkable fact, that horses will frequently leave oats to feed on carrots, after they have acquired a relish for them. Generally cattle as well as horses are very fond of them, and thrive astonishingly well, when fed upon them. They not only give them a fine flesh, but a rich brilliant gloss.

If our farmers would turn their attention to the raising of this vegetable extensively, they would find an immense saving in grain, as well as a visible change in the thrift of their animals.—As a matter of economy and profit, it is of vast importance. The quantity of carrots which may be raised from one acre of good land, is almost incredible.—Where the land is rich and mellow, in acre will yield from 1000 to 2,000 bushels. The process is simple, and labor comparatively light.

Select a rich piece of ground, tolerable dry, and as free from weeds as possible; plough it deep, make it mellow, and harrow it smooth. Then sow your ground with the usual quantity of flax seed, and harrow it in; after this, sow about a quart of carrot seed to the acre and bush it lightly. Both seeds will come up together, but the flax springing up with considerable rapidity, will so shade the carrots that they will not gain much size till the flax is pulled. The shade of the flax, will also prevent the weeds from growing, so as to interfere with the carrots. After the flax is pulled, which will be in July, the carrots will begin to enlarge rapidly, especially if the weeds have been kept in check by the shade, for the pulling of the flax will so loosen the earth around them, and so expose them to the rays of the sun, as to give them new vigor and strength. At that time also, the weeds will not grow rapidly, if at all.

Thus may be raised two valuable crops without impoverishing the land, more than by a crop of corn or oats.

It is not probable that the first attempt would yield so largely as I have suggested above, but if you take the proper precautions, and are tolerably successful, you will realize from one acre about 1,000 bushels of carrots, worth three shillings per bushel, \$375 00
300 lbs. flax. 10 cents per lb. 30 00
6 bush. flax-seed, 87 1-2 cts. per bush. 5 25

total \$410 25

To what use can an acre of land be applied, by which it will produce half the amount? This may seem a large estimate, but it is nevertheless true; and if you wish to test the matter, try it next season.

Horses will work on carrots, nearly or quite as well as on oats, and keep in much better order. The transportation lines along the Canal, would find great economy in using them as a substitute for oats.—Genesee Farmer.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A FARMER AND SHOE MAKER.

Farmer. Good morning neighbor, have you finished my shoes?

Shoemaker. Yes. And I hope you brought me the cheese according to agreement.

F. To be sure I did. But look ye neighbor, I shant be gulled any longer. You must hereafter make my shoes at 25 cts. a pair less, or I wont have them of you.

S. Why neighbor, what are you at? It requires all my time, at present prices, to make a comfortable living—so that your prices would soon make me a bankrupt. The reduction you propose is more than the profit.

F. Now that's a fine story—but I've got my eyes open and you shant take me in any more. I take the N. H. Patriot, from which I learn that a duty on an article for protection is a tax on the consumer, and goes into the pockets of the mechanics. This is so plain that it is strange I never thought of it before. The duty on shoes is 25 cts. a pair. Now do you suppose that I am going to pay you all that the shoes cost you, and your profit on them and 25 cts. besides? Not I.—I shall serve all alike, for there is a tax for the benefit of all of you—the hatter, harness maker, cabinet-maker, rope-maker, blacksmith, &c. You are all alike. I shall save many a dollar by getting off the protection. What a glorious fellow this Patriot man is, to let us into these secrets and show us how you wrong us.

S. Why neighbor! are you in earnest?

F. In earnest? why should I not be, when I have been so much imposed on and have found you out at last?

S. Now, neighbor, you know we live by helping one another. I can't afford to lose your custom; what must be done to keep it?

F. What must you do? Why, take off the 25 cts. duty, tax, protection, or whatever the Patriot man calls it, and be content to live with a fair profit in an honest way, and I will buy your shoes, for to give every one his due, (hang the duties) you make better shoes than any body.

S. Well, but you know, I take your produce in pay.

F. Well, suppose you do. Is not my produce as good as your shoes?

S. But what I was going to say, as I take your produce in pay, you should, to

make it fair between us, take off the "duty, tax, or protection that we pay you for your produce.

F. Agreed! But if the farmer was protected, the Patriot would have told us of it.

S. Be that as it may: we now understand each other. To make our dealings just we are to repeal the tariff as to our trades—that is, I am to deduct the duty from the price of every pair of shoes you buy of me, and you are to deduct the duty from every article of produce which I take of you in payment.

F. That's it exactly. How ready the mechanics are to grow honest when they are found out.

S. How much cheese did you bring me?

F. 200 pounds.

S. What is it worth?

F. My wife said I must get 10 cents a pound; tho' it is not her best, which like a shrewd woman as she is she keeps at home.

S. That is rather high, but I will take it at that price after you deduct the duty.

F. Oh yes—what is it?

S. Nine cents per pound.

F. Nine cents—deduct nine cents from ten. Why my wife, pleasant as she is, would look cross enough to turn all the milk sour, if I hinted such a thing. Do you think I am such a fool as to sell cheese for 1 cent a pound.

S. This is a bargain of your own seeking—I was contented with things as they were.

F. I guess I'd better be.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, & Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

are successively used in cases of violent eruptions after the Meazles—red blotches—pimples on the face—feverish eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHE. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Manover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

Norway Village, Aug. 31

THE CONSTELLATION.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 18, 1831.
* * Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Assorted SEEDS for Families.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New-England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans; Lima, or Sabata Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (rare sort) Early turnip-rooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; Large Cape Savoy; do (FINE) Red Dutch; do (FOR PICKLING) Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Carrot; (VERY FINE) Long Orange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppergrass; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turkey do; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Head Lettuce; Early Silsila do; Pine-apple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portugal Onion; Large Red do; Double Curled Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify, or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Spash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Stone Turnip;

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Majorum, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin), and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

Boston, March 2.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Travelling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 451f

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, BETSEY H. has left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC HALE.

Harrison, March 14, 1831. 40

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS

THE ARIEL.

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTY beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissett's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably all of them could be secured. EDMUND MORRIS.

January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET. Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letterpress, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2.50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2.50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland; Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

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Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed, as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

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